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(In open court)

THE COURT: How many of the 3,300 documents have you whittled down and reached agreement on?

MR. WITTELS: Well over probably two-thirds. done to about 840, roughly, down from the last week we were about 3,300, your Honor. The defendants agreed to change all of the issue tag codes we had issues with. We thereafter met. We lowered our list from about 3,300 down by about half. met again, well, by meeting, talking. The defendants took out about 300. We then after hearing their arguments took out 60, and then over the weekend we took down another hundred.

And where we are now is a dispute really about relevance versus irrelevant. To us that's a very important issue obviously because that's how the computers are trained, and we need to make sure there's reliability here so that the system has the right coding.

And one of our major concerns today is that the documents that we're concerned about are where, for example, the defendants have said any document not relating to a plaintiff is irrelevant, and what we're concerned about is that the computer apparently can't distinguish between, when they do the search, between the relevant and irrelevant so that we don't think there will be reliability if the computer can't distinguish and is not sophisticated enough to drill down, then our documents won't get pulled out when the computer is

trained.

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And we've asked defendants to explain that. We want to really talk to their experts about it. We haven't been able to have a response on that. So that's a big concern of ours.

THE COURT: Why don't we start with that issue. Are you finished, Mr. Wittels?

MR. WITTELS: There are a few others, but if we could take them one at a time.

THE COURT: Mr. Anders.

MR. ANDERS: Thank you, your Honor. Friday when we had the phone call, that's when that issue was raised again. spoke to Recommind that afternoon, and the short answer is the computer will be able to make distinctions and nuances between documents that only relate to the plaintiffs about compensation and documents that relate to others.

The open question is how quickly does the computer learn it. It may learn it on the first iteration; it may learn it on the seventh. That's not something that we know right now.

In an effort to address plaintiffs' concern what we can do is as we do coding going forward, if there's a document again let's say related to a compensation decision that we mark as relevant because it relates to a plaintiff, we can add a subcode with that plaintiff's name. So we're telling the computer this is relevant. It's in the compensation category,

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but it also relates to this plaintiff. That will help drive the computer in that direction.

The other thing that we can do is, again, using a compensation document as an example, if there's a compensation document that we coded as not responsive because it did not deal with a named plaintiff, we would code it as "no" for responsive, but there would be a subcategory "out of scope." And what that means is here's a document that potentially could be relevant based on the content, but because of the discovery rulings on the scope of discovery, this document is out of the scope.

That assists us because as we go forward if other plaintiffs join the case and are pulled in, we now have a group of documents that are premarked as potentially being responsive but for the scope of that document.

So in short answer that is what Recommind has advised me about that concern and how we can possibly address it.

THE COURT: Mr. Wittels.

MR. WITTELS: I may need a little assistance from my colleagues on this but, as I understand it, our expert would like to talk to their expert, Recommind, about that because from our understanding of the system, Recommind talks about doing searches as content searches and it doesn't appear from what they say on their website and our expert that they could make the distinctions that we're hearing counsel doing.

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we're asking if we could do that today or tomorrow, our experts would be ready to talk to theirs to confirm that.

THE COURT: I certainly think expert-to-expert discussions, if it doesn't become harassing, meaning, if it's not every five minutes there's going to be a call, is probably the best way to avoid the game of telephone where, you know, you ask your expert some question or your expert asks you a question, you ask Mr. Anders or his colleagues, he asks someone at Recommind, and the answer goes back through the chain and has little resemblance to what it started as.

Any objection to that?

MR. ANDERS: No, your Honor, not with the caveat or instruction you provided. Again, I'm happy to let our expert answer a question or two. I just know we have our protocol. don't want this to devolve into every day another question about the process. We have the final random sample which will help determine the reliability. We just need to let the process run its course.

THE COURT: This at least is clearly an important Either it can do what you just described or it can't. If it can, it sounds like plaintiff will be satisfied with that.

All right. So with that, does that eliminate the issue on the 800 something documents or do I need to review some of them further?

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MR. ANDERS: Your Honor, if I could just briefly address that. In terms of what we discussed on Friday as a way to resolve the 800 that are in dispute, our proposal to plaintiffs was as follows.

As we reviewed, we identified approximately nine different categories where the documents where we disagreed could be classified: documents regarding individualized personnel decisions, org charts where plaintiffs were not mentioned, client presentations.

Our proposal to plaintiffs' counsel was for each of those categories, we each select a representative sampling of the types of documents that fall within those categories. For some categories we would only need a few because there's much of the same, financial spreadsheets, for example. Other categories we may need more. But the idea was pick some number that we each select the documents that we think are representative, provide that to your Honor, and based on your Honor's rulings, we can then go back and apply it to the rest of the set.

Plaintiffs, you know, I believe they rejected that proposal. Their response was they want to preserve their rights and get a ruling on each of the at that point 970 documents we were disagreeing on.

THE COURT: Let's start with the samples and go from And if plaintiffs want a ruling on every particular

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document in the 800, we'll see whether we go to a special master or I've got all afternoon free as well today. We'll see what we do but, you know.

MR. WITTELS: Our response, your Honor, why -- what we were willing to do Friday was go through all the documents. Defendants said they had to leave and we were prepared to sit there and go through them on the phone and we proposed that but the defendants didn't want to do that, so.

THE COURT: Would you all like to do that this morning in the jury room, and I'll deal with what's left on a sample basis or a document-by-document basis starting at 2 o'clock.

MR. WITTELS: We're ready to do that. The problem we had, just so your Honor knows, with the sampling was this. We asked the defendants and we said Friday, we put it in -- I think we put it in writing as well, we would like to know which of the documents fall into which of these categories because, obviously, if it was an expense report, that was maybe a category we could live with. But they were very broad categories, generation operation, which meant many things or could mean many things.

So we asked them to tell us which of the 900 fit into which category because, obviously, if they're going to pull a few samples, they would have to know from what group they're They didn't do that so we don't know where they fall in in these categories.

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THE COURT: Here's my question. We had this on the docket for today. I'd like to use at least between now and 11 when the next case comes in to get as much done as possible. I don't feel that it's useful when it just keeps throwing the schedule off if you all, for whoever's fault, and I don't know, but you all needed to be ready to proceed today.

So tell me how you'd like to proceed. I hear Mr. Anders say samples out of nine categories at least to If there is something you'd like to do, look, you want me to start going through document one through 860 or whatever number we're talking about, that's fine, but at some point you're either going to say I understand your rulings, Judge, we can stop the process or it's going to cost you. It's not my job to review hundreds and hundreds, almost a thousand documents. That's what special masters are for who you pay by the hour.

You tell me what you'd like to do. I'm willing to do whatever you want, and I'm willing to give you all of the today except for the roughly hour and a half or two hours that I've got a settlement conference coming in at 11 o'clock.

MR. WITTELS: May I confer for one minute?

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. CHAVEY: I'm ready, your Honor.

MR. WITTELS: Your Honor, we would like to go back into the room, but we'd like to show you a few documents so we

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Conference

can just sort of have, so we have a flavor of what the dispute is, but we can go back in the room.

THE COURT: Sounds like an awful lot like defendant's proposal in some ways, but that's fine.

Ms. Chavey, you've been standing for a minute. there something you want to add before we start looking at documents?

MS. CHAVEY: I would agree with Mr. Wittels that it would be most useful to the parties to put some samples before the Court and get rulings. The parties did spend about two and a half hours on Friday and we had scheduled a one-hour call but we went long; and I don't believe we resolved any issues on the approximately 20 documents that we looked at. So we do need some quidance, I think, to make any further conversations between the parties directly effective.

THE COURT: Fine. Let's start with a few samples from the plaintiff. Then we'll do a few samples from the defendant and we'll see what you want. So pick your sample. You'll need to obviously hand me the documents. Why don't you hand up ten documents, five documents, not one at a time, and we'll start with the plaintiffs.

MS. BAINS: We can give you our stack and then refer to the number.

THE COURT: That's fine. Okay. Which document are you starting with?

MS. BAINS: The top one, 45316, sorry, 315.

THE COURT: All right. NR0045315-16 deals with exceptions to the pay freeze, does not involve any of the plaintiffs, but I take it that your argument -- I'll let you make your argument. Go ahead.

MS. BAINS: Yes. So this is a document that was produced before, before even the ESI protocol got started and was redacted. But this shows that Publicis Groupe is approving personnel decisions. It's centralized decision-making.

THE COURT: All right. So this goes to your jurisdictional motion over Publicis?

MS. BAINS: Yes, and also shows that all the decisions for local offices are made at a high level. They're centralized.

THE COURT: Okay. On the defense.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, I believe, if I'm remembering correctly, we had produced a form of this document in hard copy with redactions over decisions as to individuals other than Carleen Trimble. We produced it because the plaintiffs had seemed to identify Carleen Trimble as a comparator, as a female without children who received better treatment. So in connection with other documents about Ms. Trimble that we produced, I believe we produced this document.

THE COURT: Why wouldn't this be part of the relevant set for predictive coding?

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MS. CHAVEY: There is one employee in here from Frankfurt. But putting that aside, it otherwise appears to be reflective of individual employment decisions. And the plaintiffs' claim now, which is also what they articulated to us on Friday with respect to a number of documents, is that with regard to individual decisions, individual employment decisions, they're seeking discovery where there appears to be centralized decision-making.

That is a theory that we haven't been able to understand. We've reviewed the complaint again several times after the conversation on Friday to try to find the contours of that theory and we don't particularly understand it.

With regard to the issue of personal jurisdiction, I believe that when we responded to the plaintiffs' single request for production, we indicated that we had produced documents already. So this may be duplicative of what we had already produced.

THE COURT: That doesn't help me. If it's duplicative of something that was produced in paper form, I'm still not sure why, and I'll even put it a different way, it would seem to me it should be coded as responsive.

MS. CHAVEY: Okay. We will recode that on that basis.

THE COURT: Let me be even clearer. As I understand it, it should be coded as responsive for two arguments: that plaintiffs' counsel just made that it deals with the issue

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of whether Publicis has enough control over MSL to be a defendant in this case jurisdictionally; but the second issue, as I understand it from our previous conferences though this was not articulated at the moment by plaintiffs' counsel, is that the issue of the pay freeze and the exceptions to the freeze being done in ways that prejudice the plaintiffs is a relevant issue.

So code it as relevant. It's one in the plaintiffs' column.

MS. CHAVEY: And as to the issue tags, we are accepting the plaintiffs' coding on that.

> THE COURT: Okay. Next.

MS. BAINS: The next is NR47609.

THE COURT: Hold it. Are these in any order?

MS. BAINS: They're in order, numerical order. is a native file so it's not printed on it. It's written on it.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MS. BAINS: The reason we believe this is relevant is because it shows transfers and critical salary increases for comparator Mr. Chamberlain to the named plaintiffs. Also for Melanie Babcock --

THE COURT: I thought we decided we were not doing comparators off of the email.

MS. BAINS: No, I think that was about the custodians.

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The custodians that were --

THE COURT: All right. So, I'm sorry, who is the comparator?

> The comparator is David Chamberlain. MS. BAINS:

THE COURT: What page is that on?

MS. BAINS: It is on the fourth page. It was difficult to print this on all the columns fitting on one page so we made it a little larger. But if you match it up, it will correspond to a salary increase and a transfer.

It also shows on the first page Ms. Melanie Babcock, who is one of the declarants that MSL included a declaration from in their opposition to the conditional certification briefing.

THE COURT: So what?

So if they're including information from MS. BAINS: people to oppose our class cert motion.

THE COURT: Information about what?

MS. BAINS: About the job duties and position as a vice president.

THE COURT: Why has that got any relevance to her salary?

MS. BAINS: It has her position and expertise. Another argument that defendants are making is that there's an expertise and that makes all the VPs and SVPs different from each other.

THE COURT: All right. Let's focus on the David Chamberlain issue. For the defense.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, we viewed this document, as well, as reflecting just a list of individual employment decisions.

As to Mr. Chamberlain, we have produced compensation data and other data that was requested with regard to comparators. So to mark this entire document as responsive because it contains a piece of data about Mr. Chamberlain did not seem appropriate. It's a listing of individualized decisions, and your Honor has already ordered that that is not the subject of discovery.

MS. BAINS: Your Honor, that wasn't our understanding of how this process would work. If a document has relevant information on it or --

THE COURT: If it's repetitive information, to wit, how much money he's getting paid, and you've gotten that in three or four other ways, you're going to -- it may be marginally relevant, but it's going to mess up the predictive coding process.

MS. BAINS: Another thing it includes is an explanation for the pay increase and also some of the duties and --

THE COURT: The explanation being what, promotion or something?

MS. BAINS: It's a little hard with how it's printed.
But in the latter pages, there's explanations for each business
motivation, it's called.

THE COURT: So what?

MS. BAINS: So if it's a comparator, then it's explaining why -- I mean apparently --

THE COURT: We're getting to the point -- and the way this is printed, I can't tell what it says about David Chamberlain.

MS. BAINS: If you look at the fourth last page.

THE COURT: Okay. I guess the question becomes if the only relevance of this document is the David Chamberlain information, how does this work in the coding system so that the computer will know that it's because of David Chamberlain and you're not going to create something where you're now getting every salary increase document like this that doesn't have David Chamberlain or any of the other people who are flagged as either the plaintiffs or the comparators?

MS. BAINS: Plaintiffs would propose that after we speak to Recommind, after our experts talk to Recommind, there could be backup coding on documents such as this.

THE COURT: What do you mean by backup coding?

MS. BAINS: What Mr. Anders described, how there would be sort of out of scope category for documents that we've withdrawn our relevance coding because it doesn't --

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THE COURT: This is putting it in the scope, so to speak.

> MS. BAINS: Right. We'd like to talk to Recommind.

THE COURT: Talk to Recommind. It's marginal because of David Chamberlain. If there's a way to train the system that the reason this is in is because David Chamberlain is a comparator, that's one thing. And maybe what -- I'll leave it to your experts to figure out what to do. See what is doable and, if you need to, come back to me.

Next.

MS. BAINS: The next is NR45698. It's a spreadsheet.

THE COURT: Okay. You got to go slowly because I have to find it.

MS. BAINS: Yes. It's NR45698.

Okay. THE COURT:

So, among others, this has named plaintiff MS. BAINS: Laurie Mayers on it.

THE COURT: All right. Sounds like you need to handle this like the other documents with the named plaintiffs is train the computer that it's here because of the named plaintiff and not because of all the other folks.

MS. BAINS: It also shows reporting to Publicis, MSL Digital is reporting directly to Publicis, so it's relevant to the personal jurisdiction issue.

THE COURT: Maybe, although by the time you get these

documents, that issue is going to be decided, which is the subject of next Monday's conference.

MS. BAINS: I think we have another iteration scheduled before that.

THE COURT: Excuse me?

MS. BAINS: The next iteration that will be trained from the seed set documents.

THE COURT: You'll be getting documents periodically if that's what you mean. Yeah, okay.

MS. CHAVEY: And, your Honor, I believe the jurisdictional question pertains to Publicis Groupe SA, which is not referenced on this document. There are various entities that carry the name Publicis, but they're not the entity at issue.

THE COURT: Do we know what Publicis group this is?

MS. CHAVEY: This is a group, I believe I've seen it referred to as PRCC, that is connected to MSL and we've produced documents thus far that include PRCC.

THE COURT: So it doesn't have anything to do with the jurisdictional issue?

MS. CHAVEY: No.

THE COURT: All right. So it's relevant because of Laurie Mayers. Train the computer accordingly.

MS. CHAVEY: And, your Honor, just so that our position is clear on this document, it does mention Laurie

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Mayers and her salary, which is not disputed. We could have a stipulation as to what her salary was. And it's duplicative of lots of other information that we've provided about Ms. Mayers and that she's provided to us because she knew what her salary was.

So with the exception of that entry about her salary, this document appears to us that the plaintiffs are trying to do individualized discovery, which is what the Court has already ordered is not permitted.

THE COURT: All right. But this does seem to show increases so it may have some relevance as to why she was getting an increase of 7 percent while somebody else was getting increase of 4 percent which, of course, sounds like she was doing very well.

MR. BRECHER: Judge, one thing on this document to keep in mind is that we had already produced very early in the case the data from the human resources database PeopleSoft. That has all of this information, so this is very duplicative of what we've already produced. So to produce every time a named plaintiff might appear on a chart where they have their salary, we've already given them. What was point of giving them our entire HR database?

THE COURT: Let me raise this question with you. we keep loading things like this in which are marginally relevant but totally repetitive, it is going to affect the

output, obviously. The defendant has previously said because of the \$5 a document review cost, they want to stop reviewing after the top 40,000 documents. I said I'm not deciding that yet.

But the more of this sort of stuff that's repetitive that you push into the system, the more likely it is that — you are going to get cut off, whether it's 40,000 documents, 50,000, whatever it is. The more of this repetitive stuff that you load into the system, the less material you're likely to get.

If you understand that and you still want this coded as relevant with the subcode of Laurie Mayers, that's fine, but don't complain to me when I cut you off at the end and you get 10,000 of these spreadsheets and, you know, that counts against how many documents you get.

Is that really what you want?

MR. WITTELS: Your Honor, we don't want to be cut off, but we don't want to be training the system that because the defendants have said, well, we gave you a different document and they make that representation, doesn't necessarily pick --

THE COURT: On this, we've been through this many times. You've gotten the W-2s, however painfully. You've gotten other salary information. It's my understanding you've gotten, however much you may have disliked the way you have gotten it or other things, you have gotten full salary

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information for the plaintiffs, for comparators, etc., etc.

I agree this is marginally relevant. If we were in a paper world, it's repetitive, but so what.

What I'm concerned about -- I don't know how often they run these -- if you load up a lot of this into the system and it gets coded high for relevance because compensation is one of your issue tags and this is a plaintiff, does it get you anything? And rest assured that I do believe in Rule 1 and 26(b)(2)(C) proportionality. I don't know where the cutoff will be or where I say if you want more, you're paying for it.

I'm just telling you if you want this put into the system now, it is going to generate multiples of this document or documents very much like it. I don't know that that gives you any new information about the named plaintiffs. And as to everybody else on the document, it's irrelevant unless and until there is opt-ins or class certification.

You want it, you know, you got it. I'm just telling you, I'm making sure you understand the repercussions of that now to an issue that we're going to face in however many months it takes to finish this process when the issue is where do we cut off production based on a cost and relevance issue.

If you want it, you have it. If you don't want it because of that, because it doesn't add anything to your knowledge base, that's fine. If you don't want to make that decision now, you know, you could make it when you get back to

your office and talk to your colleagues and reflect on it. 1 2 But I want the record to be clear that a lot of the 3 repetitive material will be multiplied through the use of 4 predictive coding and if this shows up in the top 40,000 5 documents 200 times, that may be 200 narrative documents that 6 you're not going to see depending on where the cutoff is. 7 Do you want to make a decision now or sleep on it? MR. WITTELS: I think we should reflect on it. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. Just by tomorrow morning let 10 defendants know what you want done on it. 11 MS. BAINS: Your Honor, the next document is NR67266. 12 THE COURT: Is there really an issue of carryover of 13 vacation days in this case? 14 MS. BAINS: There is an issue about the maternity 15 leave agreements. What's that got to do with vacation days? 16 THE COURT: 17 MS. BAINS: It's as applied to this individual's 18 maternity leave policy. 19 THE COURT: And how do we know this is maternity 20 leave? 21 MS. BAINS: Because of the lower email. 22 THE COURT: Okay. It's an individual who's not one of 23 your parties.

MS. BAINS: There's a statement from corporate HR about an exception to the normal carryover policy.

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THE COURT: What is the normal carryover policy?

MS. BAINS: It's showing that it's centralized at corporate HR and that there's a carryover policy and an exception is being made to it.

THE COURT: All right. Defense.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, there is no issue in this case that we're aware of with regard to vacation carryover policy. That's never been alleged, ever, in anything that we've seen or heard from the plaintiffs.

And, again, this raises the issue that we don't really understand the scope of the plaintiffs' centralized decision-making theory which doesn't come across in their complaint. We don't really know what they're referring to.

Valerie Morgan, who has been deposed, by the way, is an HR person. She may have been covering the Boston office at the time although she does sit in New York. But she's not part of a select centralized team of male decision-makers — that's some language out of the plaintiffs' conditional certification motion — narrow inner circle of male executives. She's obviously not part of any group of male people, and she's not a high-level executive. She's an HR person who works there.

So the centralized decision-making theory that we keep hearing in relation to the responsiveness of these documents again seems to be the plaintiffs' effort to get discovery on lots of individualized decisions that are not part of the case

1 per the Court's rulings already.

THE COURT: All right. I guess I'm confused as to what the vacation day issue on maternity leave can possibly have to do with sex discrimination, one way or the other, since the only people who get maternity leave are female. So maybe some got two and a half days of vacation tacked on and others didn't, so what?

MS. BAINS: At the very least, your Honor, we think this is referencing a policy with reference to maternity leave.

THE COURT: It's referencing a policy about vacation days. It's not relevant.

MS. BAINS: The next one is NR31468. It's a spreadsheet.

THE COURT: Give me the number again.

MS. BAINS: NR31468.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. BAINS: Okay. We believe this document is highly relevant to the individual claims of Ms. Maryellen O'Donohue. One thing she claims is that she was constructively discharged and pushed out and that it was coincidental that Ms. Jeanine O'Kane took over her position a few days after Ms. O'Donohue left the company. This shows that MS&L was recruiting Ms. O'Kane during the time period when Ms. O'Donohue was still at the company.

THE COURT: I don't see that name on here.

MS. BAINS: It's under new names as of week of 11/16/09 towards the bottom.

THE COURT: All right. On the defense.

MR. BRECHER: Judge, I think this is another example of a document that is representative of individualized decisions or actions with respect to various individuals.

I think the question we have to ask ourselves, is this the type of document that we want the predictive coding to spit out? It seems to me that they're injecting into the system documents that if we train the computer like this and we get these types of documents, this case will go nowhere. I don't understand. It seems that they're on our side, that they're trying to put in documents to mistrain the system perhaps to undermine it and justify their objections. That's the only reason I can think of.

These, we don't want to train the system to produce documents like this. This is not going to answer any dispute in this case.

MS. BAINS: Your Honor, it directly relates to the dispute of constructive discharge of a named plaintiff and we don't have this anywhere else, so.

THE COURT: I guess one question is -- this is the risk with allowing you to review documents that are quote/unquote nonresponsive -- if you get this document in paper, do you need it run through the predictive coding system

because I'm not sure how many names the computer will be able to accept on what we're calling the special coding or whatever you want to call it. We've got the named plaintiffs. We've got David Chamberlain, the comparator.

Now we're going to have Jeanine O'Kane so that this will be coded as only relevant because of Jeanine O'Kane, which means you're likely to get lots of other documents about Jeanine O'Kane which have nothing to do with this case. That's even assuming they can do this for an almost unlimited list of names.

A solution is keep the paper document but don't use it to train the system. I'm open to suggestions, but I am concerned that you are going to generate a lot of junk into the system, that this is not generalized enough as a way to train the computer.

So you tell me what you want to do with it.

MR. WITTELS: We're going to have to talk, your Honor, to Recommind about this and with the experts because under the same line of thinking that your Honor just articulated, we're concerned that documents that are responsive won't get pulled out and, obviously, there's seems to be a reliability issue here that we're concerned about with respect to the predictive coding methodology that has to be sorted out, if it can be, because defendants keep reiterating they don't understand the complaint, which we think is pretty clear and articulates quite

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well and if you look at certain cases -- we're not going to get into a case law argument.

But if you have high-level managers and a common centralized policy of decision-making, which we allege, and which many of these documents are showing, that's the theory and those are the theories that the Supreme Court is allowing to go forward. So when they keep reiterating they don't understand the theory, they then go back to --

THE COURT: This one does not show anything about centralized decision-making or anything else, or if it does, that's not the argument your associate just made to me.

MR. WITTELS: Well, it does, your Honor, because Jim is the centralized decision-maker --

THE COURT: Who's Jim?

MR. WITTELS: He's the president of MSL North America. So it's very relevant to his decision-making.

So what we're concerned, sure, we want the computer, if it can be reliable, to review and produce these documents.

THE COURT: Think about one other thing which is if you throw predictive coding out, is this something that would be found with key word searching. You know, maybe if you're searching for O'Kane, I'm not sure if -- a key word search for Jim would bring up so much garbage, etc.

So you want this in with an explanation to Recommind, you all try to work it out. Just let's be clear, and this is

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not a question for you to answer, it's a comment. If you're trying to get the system to work as best it can, that's great. If you're trying to blow the system up, just think about what the alternative is which is key word searching. You've already seen from the preliminary key word searches how much junk that brings back. The budget on this case that the Court will allow is not unlimited.

MR. WITTELS: Your Honor, when you reference key word searching, are you saying, so I can understand it, that that's an alternative or backup methodology that would be used?

THE COURT: What I'm saying is I don't think your predictive coding approach which you and Mr. Neil and DOAR approved and then walked away from -- and I'm not trying to rehash history.

Either predictive coding will work, and I don't see that your method is so different from theirs or, for whatever reason, predictive coding won't work in this case, and if we go through this process and at the end of the day, after having spent, you know, six months and \$6 billion -- and I'm only being facetious as to one of those figures -- if you prove to me it doesn't work, the question will then be, okay, how do you get the documents? We're probably not going to do a different predictive coding approach at that point.

The other logical thing with 3 million emails is the good old-fashioned terrible key word search approach.

So all I'm saying, and you've already seen some of the results of that because some of the ways that they found the documents for the seed set and working with you and your colleagues was to use key word searches, Boolean key word searches, but instead of reviewing every one of the multiple thousand hits from each of those key word searches, they took the top I think 50 and used that to generate documents for the seed set.

So what I'm saying is if you were attempting to blow up the predictive coding system -- and I'm not saying you are -- instead of making it work the best way it can, just remember that the solution of going back to the old-fashioned key words is probably not going to get you a document like this anyway and not without extraordinary expense.

So if you want this one in, why don't DOAR and Recommind and one lawyer from each side have a quick conference call and see what you can do with it, the fact that Jim is relevant and the fact that Jennifer O'Kane is relevant.

Okay. Next.

MS. BAINS: Your Honor.

THE COURT: And, obviously, any of these that turn out to be ones that you quote/unquote win on today but decide it's really going to mess the system up and we're merely keeping the paper document on and moving that to a relevant production but not relevant for the predictive coding is always an

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alternative.

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The next document is NR17405. MS. BAINS:

THE COURT: Hold it. Okay.

MS. BAINS: This is an excerpt of a much larger document that is a pitch. But the relevance of this is it has bios for many people, including named plaintiffs and comparators Peter Harris, David Mankowski and others. of defendant's main defenses is that Peter Harris is not a comparator to Maryellen O'Donohue or that someone in corporate is not a comparator to someone in healthcare. This shows corporate people, digital people working on a healthcare pitch together. So we think it's relevant.

THE COURT: All right. Do you have any idea how many pitches there are like this? It this looks like it's a standard form bio inserted into a particular client pitch. Again, if you wind up with a thousand of these in the system and they're within the most relevant that you get, you're going to get them and that will knock out a thousand narrative documents that you may not get when I do the cutoff.

Is this one where merely keeping this document in paper form satisfies what you want or, on the assumption there are going to be lots of pitches with our team bios in them, that to put this through the system is going to, you know, just load the system up with junk?

MR. BRECHER: Judge, well said, but I have the actual document and it's about 70 pages. As you can imagine with a public relations firm that generally has to pitch clients, there are hundreds and hundreds of client pitches where people's bios would be included.

THE COURT: That's what I just said. So the question is, look, plaintiff wants it, it's going to get it, but it's convincing me more and more that there will be a cutoff based on proportionality.

Do you want hundreds of these or is one of them enough, and by "one" I mean the paper version of this presentation. My guess is there's bios like this in every customer presentation.

MS. BAINS: We'll consider it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. BAINS: The next document is NR7534.

THE COURT: What am I looking for in this?

MS. BAINS: On the email that starts near the top of the first page, it references Zaneta, that's a named plaintiff, and it talks about her maternity leave.

She does not have an employee ID yet and Zaneta is on leave and may not return to work. We can leave Zaneta and George off the list.

And her return to work is a disputed issue, whether she wanted to or not.

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THE COURT: It's about the workplace giving campaign, which I assume is a United Way or something like this.

MR. BRECHER: Judge, first point with Zaneta Hubbard, Zaneta Hubbard is not a named plaintiff. Zaneta Hubbard was an opt-in plaintiff for the equal pay case. So she doesn't have a pregnancy discrimination claim at the moment. She has an equal pay claim that is time barred, No. 1.

No. 2, I think this is a critical difference that we're having is they're under the impression that any time a named plaintiff's name appears in any email that they're entitled to that document. Even if we were in a paper world in a simple single plaintiff employment discrimination case, we would not be producing emails, every email where a plaintiff's name appears. It just it would be impossible even in a single plaintiff case. To extrapolate that into a class-wide case is crazy.

THE COURT: All right. Since this is not an equal pay issue --

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, if I could add one comment. Ms. Zaneta Hubbard does have an Equal Pay Act claim. But as my colleague pointed out, the circumstances of her termination are disputed and that relates directly to her damages in the case. And so we do think it's relevant and also think Mr. Brecher mischaracterized our position.

THE COURT: How is the equal pay and her departure

1 | connected -- what am I missing -- in the complaint?

MS. NURHESSEIN: In terms of the damages to which she would be entitled in terms of front pay and damages.

THE COURT: I thought the Equal Pay Act case is for pay while she is employed. If she ain't employed, her pay isn't unequal unless you're claiming that she was fired in retaliation for something, which is not part of the opt-in case. I fail to see it. And, in any event, in general, this is a United Way campaign email.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, the subject, the email may relate in part to the United Way campaign, but it contains responsive information.

THE COURT: That's the question. I don't see it.

Okay. This one is not relevant.

MS. BAINS: Okay.

THE COURT: Let's cut your list. One more of yours and then let's go to some of the defendant's list and then you can all go and confer.

And it may be that one of the most useful things you can do during that is a very quick phone call if one of you either has your BlackBerry or if not, because you're out of towners, to borrow the plaintiff's or go to the pay phone and get some quick supplemental advice from Recommind so we're not doing a lot of work based on, well, Recommind can code it extra to show the names of plaintiffs or comparators and then find

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out that really doesn't work.

The next one is NR65386. MS. BAINS:

THE COURT: Okav.

MS. BAINS: If you could look at the middle of the page in the paragraph that starts "Dear Robert, thanks," in the middle of that paragraph it says, "you know that we are still, the whole group, in a hiring freeze period of time and that we can recruit by exception but that each recruitment has to be authorized by the group's CFO, Jean-Michel, and by Mathias Emmerich, the group HR."

This relates to Jean-Michel and Mathias are Publicis, high-up Publicis executives, so it relates to the jurisdictional issues, and also the group-wide, meaning Publicis group-wide freeze. So we think like the first document we went through, this is relevant for similar reasons.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, Robert Yohansen at JKL Group is not an MSL Group in the Americas. JKL Group is a Nordic-based company that's part of Publicis Groupe, but it's not part of MSL Group. This purported class action is confined to public relations employees.

THE COURT: How did this get into MSL?

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, I believe it came, it must have come through -- I'm not sure, but I imagine it came through Peter Miller's email box. Peter Miller is the worldwide chief financial officer; he sits in New York. And so

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by taking on his emails, we have seen lots of emails about things around the world that he may have responsibility for, but it has nothing to do with this case at all or the jurisdictional issue or anything else.

MS. BAINS: Your Honor, Olivier Fleurot, who's the CEO of MSL Group, is also on this.

THE COURT: I know, but if the pay freeze and head count freeze is for a different subsidiary.

MS. BAINS: It's referencing the entire group which it says, you know that we are still, the whole group. So it references a group-wide decision.

THE COURT: Fine. Produce it. I mean mark it relevant for that basis.

Okay. Let's now go to some defendant documents so I can give you some guidance your way and we'll go from there.

MR. WITTELS: Your Honor, while they're looking, one problem from our standpoint is we don't have any phones so we're at a big disadvantage here. We would have to go out to get to a phone.

THE COURT: You know, the first answer is it's been two years since you've been allowed to bring phones in if you get your smart pass or whatever we call it. And if you guys haven't done it and you're local, shame on you. The folks who are not New York-based can't get it. Mr. Brecher is the only one -- Melville, New York State bar. You know, on the

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plaintiffs' side, you all should have your smart passes. if you don't, that's what pay phones are for.

MR. WITTELS: We'll walk outside today but is smart pass the bar card?

THE COURT: Yeah, the bar card.

MR. WITTELS: New York State.

THE COURT: I cannot believe people who have been so upset that we didn't allow it in have not read the 200 notices in the law journal. If you have your state bar card, you bring it in to our either audio visual or district executive office on the day that's allowed, which I think is maybe a Thursday, and you get issued an S.D.N.Y. bar card which allows you to bring your one cell phone in per lawyer who has that card for the rest of your life. So the fact you don't know about it, you should. Okay. Otherwise, do what you got to do with cell Just use your time well.

Okay. Personnel action notice, NR67445. And I guess there are three of these, for the record, 67445, 76345, 76347.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, these are three personnel action notices that we've provided as examples because these are ones that we marked as not responsive, plaintiffs have marked these as responsive.

Our position is that these pertain -- I guess two First of all, they pertain to individual employment These individuals are not comparators. decisions. They're not

named plaintiffs. They're not even the opt-ins.

But also your Honor had already ruled with regard to the personnel action notices. That was the subject of a prior conference, and your Honor ordered that the plaintiffs provide us with a sampling proposal, which they did. We provided all the samples, and we never heard another thing about it. So to mark these documents as responsive because they pertain to individual decisions is not something that we would agree to.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, all the personnel action notices are relevant because, as you can see at the bottom, every PAN has to be approved by both the group CFO or MSL America CFO as well as a representative from North America headquarters.

THE COURT: We dealt with this in a separate way.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Sure. And, your Honor, if I can just comment on that, if I recall your ruling correctly, you ordered a sample of the PANs. I believe you ruled that the PANs were relevant, but you ordered a sample based on burden argument articulated by defense counsel. Their argument was they would have to go through all the personnel files to pull the PANs. That was the reason why I believe you ruled that only a sample would have to be produced. Here there's no burden and all the PANs relate to our theory of centralized decision—making.

THE COURT: You know what, you can have every PAN that comes up through this system and one less responsive document

for each one. I'm going to use this as a cutoff.

Is it that relevant to you that you want every single one of these, might be thousands of them, and when they tell me that they want to cut off at 40,000 documents or less or more and these are in the top 40,000 responsive documents, I don't want to hear any arguments that you didn't get what you're looking for because you got so many personnel action notices.

MS. NURHESSEIN: And, your Honor, I do understand your rulings today and we can, in light of your comments, we will consider whether we -- we'll discuss it internally, consider whether we need all of them.

THE COURT: That's what the computer will give you. So either these come out because you've done your sampling and I want to go back and try to look at my notes on what we did with that.

You know, since these are individual and what you're saying is it shows, not that this really does show it because this has no signatures, at least on some of them, all of them, you know, if what you're trying to show is that personnel actions require some sort of sign-off, the sample in a deposition that you've done should give you that. I don't see what these give you at all. It's a form. The bottom of the form says all salary-related changes and terminations must have two signatures in order to be processed.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes, your Honor. I mean it's an

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example of a policy or practice.

THE COURT: What do you need these for? How many samples did you get through the prior paper discovery of the personnel action notices?

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, I don't recall the exact count.

THE COURT: Approximate.

MS. NURHESSEIN: It may have been around a hundred or SO.

THE COURT: And they all -- it's a form. Seriously.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes, your Honor. And one thing I would also note is that at the last conference you did indicate to defense counsel that an alternative to producing all the PANs would be for them to stipulate that certain central decision-makers are required to sign off on all the PANs and I don't believe they ever responded to that.

THE COURT: You've got a hundred of them. going to show a hundred of them to the jury, in theory, if you don't get the answer you want at a deposition. Is 200 or 500 going to make any difference? It's a standard form document. It seems either, you know, there is an explanation that this says it but it's not true and that will be the same whether you have 500 of these or one.

I'm ruling these as nonresponsive.

MR. WITTELS: Well, your Honor, our concern is that

these are the documents to train the system and while your Honor is alluding to, you know, the cutoff, what we're concerned about is that by knocking documents out that obviously are relevant, because this does show a central policy.

THE COURT: Why are these -- look, it's very simple.

Do you want thousands of these?

MR. WITTELS: No. What we want to do is be sure that the computer is trained properly and I mean that's the --

THE COURT: Training the computer properly means it will say, oh, personnel action notices are relevant. Any time it sees one of these documents, which is a standard form, regardless of the name of the person or what happened or anything else, it's going to say these documents are relevant.

Now, I don't know how many are in the 3 million ESI documents that are in this system, but let's say there are a thousand of these. That's going to come up relatively high in the coding. That means, you know, let's say there are 5,000 and let's say that I agree with them at a later point that 40,000 is the cutoff. If these are in the top 40,000, you're going to get that and you're not going to get the next 5,000 documents that may be much more relevant to you. Pick your poison.

MR. WITTELS: All right. May we consider this?

Again, it's a matter of walking a delicate line to make sure

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that we code it properly and at the same time don't eliminate a relevant genre or category, so.

THE COURT: I still fail to see how a standard form document that isn't signed that you have a hundred samples of, giving you more of them doesn't seem to me is any more relevant.

Let me hear from the defense on this.

MR. BRECHER: Judge, quickly, I think we've been down this road before. That was the whole point of producing the sample PANs. They had argued we need to see the decision-making, who's approving those. We explained that a PAN, there's hundreds and thousands of these. Every time any name is changed, an address is changed, anybody is hired, you know, there's thousands of these.

So you ruled give them a sample so that they can see what the decision-making process is. They gave us a sample size. We didn't even object to it, Judge. We gave them the sample PANs. That was the resolution of the issue.

So now they're saying even though we've done sampling and you ordered sampling, give us them all anyway.

THE COURT: I'm ruling these out, period.

Next.

MR. WITTELS: Your Honor, you say you're ruling them out, for the purposes of coding, not that they're irrelevant, but they are, in other words, they are relevant, but --

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THE COURT: They are being coded as not relevant for training the system.

MR. WITTELS: Right, even though the document itself is acknowledged to be pertinent and relevant to the centralized.

THE COURT: You have the sample. That's all you need. You don't need any more.

Okay, next, NR7944. Are these -- you gave me three. Should I put all three?

MR. BRECHER: Separate documents.

MS. CHAVEY: They're separate documents, your Honor. They do all pertain to individual employment decisions that are not related to a plaintiff. They don't reflect a policy or practice.

The first one, 7944 appears to be an exchange about somebody named James's departure and the announcement of it.

THE COURT: Yep. What's the relevance?

MS. CHAVEY: 7944.

MS. BAINS: Your Honor, this must have been one that we inadvertently marked relevant.

> THE COURT: Okay. So you agree it's not relevant.

We move on. NR9120.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, this is an announcement of somebody named Holly Jerrill being promoted, and we don't see what the responsiveness of this would be. I mean the

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announcement is being made by the president of the company, but there's nothing in there to suggest that it has any responsive quality for this case.

MS. BAINS: Okay. First, I've seen this document marked as responsive by defendants many times, so there's an issue of inconsistency. And second --

THE COURT: I thought you all worked the inconsistencies out. If it's not relevant, it should be marked not relevant throughout and you'll need to do a search for it to pull it out.

MS. BAINS: Can I address that? Actually, I think what defendants did to address the inconsistencies was run a computer program to find exact duplicates. I can hear what their position is, but it's my understanding that it wouldn't pull out further chains of emails where the relevant part was common to both, so.

THE COURT: Okay. But marking this relevant in this version doesn't help you, and they have to figure out how to pull all other versions of this unless it's attached to something else that is relevant.

So they're going to do the best they can. extent you have information, you know, that says this is also in the system as responsive one, two, three, four, tell them that and that's what I thought you all did last week.

> MS. BAINS: We did.

So why is this relevant? 1 THE COURT: This is an email from Jim Tsokanos, the 2 MS. BAINS: 3 president of North America. One of our allegations is the 4 reorganization led to the discrimination against women. In the 5 last paragraph --6 THE COURT: I assume Holly is a female. 7 In the last paragraph it says Holly MS. BAINS: Yes. will be joining Tara, Maury, our managing directors, and I on 8 9 the MSL North America team. It gives color to the 10 reorganization into a centralized North America team. 11 THE COURT: So any document that has "team" in it is 12 going to be relevant in your view? 13 MS. BAINS: No, it explains who is part of the team 14 and the reorganization that defendants are unaware of who 15 actually would be part of this centralized team. THE COURT: First of all, this is in '08. I thought 16 17 you said the re-org was later. 18 MS. BAINS: We allege it started at the beginning of '08. 19 20 THE COURT: This sounds like usual internal PR, 21 somebody got promoted, isn't that wonderful. If what you're 22 saying is the fact that it says the North America team is what

MS. BAINS: It seems to me the defendants are denying

makes it relevant, I find that somewhat hard to believe that

that is going to make or break your case here.

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that they know what the reorganization is and what the parts of This illuminates that. it is.

THE COURT: Not really. It doesn't illuminate it to me.

MS. CHAVEY: I can address the issue about the reorganization. The allegation is that there was a reorganization that began in '08 and is continuing today. That, we still don't know what that is. As it pertains to the centralized decision-making, again, the allegations in the complaint are virtually nonexistent about centralized decision-making. To the extent --

THE COURT: Assume it's in the case for this purpose.

MS. CHAVEY: To the extent the allegation is in the case, it is about a male executive team that makes decisions together and Tara being the first person listed, it just doesn't even -- and Holly joining the team doesn't seem like this is the team that's at issue. But if any team is going to be deemed to be potentially a centralized decision-making team, then the doors are just blown wide open on discovery and this is a fishing expedition and not discovery on a theory that's been articulated.

MS. BAINS: We have the organizational charts that were made after the reorganization that shows exactly who's on the team and, you know, this is building upon that team and they call it consistently the North America team.

THE COURT: Well, they also refer to Holly and her team. Team seems to be a word for people who work together.

MS. BAINS: It's not the team that I'm referring to.

The MS&L North America team, I haven't seen that referred to
anybody else. It's corporate HR, it's Jim Tsokanos, his
regional heads.

THE COURT: All right. I don't buy your theory but figure out a way to code it that shows that it's the last paragraph, first sentence, that's what makes this document relevant. It's borderline in the extreme.

Next, NR32327.

MS. CHAVEY: This document from April of 2009 is from the same HR person whose name we saw before, Valerie Morgan. She's emailing Neil Dhillon, who's the managing director in Washington, D.C., and she's just talking about potential candidates for a low-level position, assistant account executive. We don't see what the responsiveness of this is either.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, I can address that. First of all, Valerie Morgan is part of the North America or corporate HR team. She didn't just manage --

THE COURT: So what?

MS. NURHESSEIN: This document is relevant to the jurisdictional, the personal jurisdiction inquiry. One of the relevant factors under New York CPLR 301, one of the factors

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that courts consistently consider when deciding whether a subsidiary is a mere department of the parent is whether the parent is involved in the personnel decisions of the sub and also if it fails to observe corporate formality.

A typical example of that is when the parent, when you have employees that are shifted among various subs of the parent. Here Valerie Morgan is talking about an employee who works for Publicis Consultants, which at the time was a separate subsidiary of Publicis, and talking about potentially shifting an employee from Publicis Consultants to MSL.

So we think it's directly relevant to the jurisdictional inquiry and the joint discovery that the Court ordered as part of the jurisdictional discovery order.

THE COURT: Comment?

MR. ANDERS: Your Honor, in this case they're not shifting her over. It's not a situation where one subsidiary is saying you can borrow our employee. It looks like they're saying here's somebody you might want to hire. It looks like it's an external hire.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, I would not call that an external hire. Another thing I didn't mention is you have the same HR person, Valerie Morgan, handling personnel decisions for both Publicis Consultants and MSL, and I think that clearly shows a lack of corporate formalities.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, I'd like to respond as well.

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Publicis Consultants is what MSL calls a conflict shop. I don't believe it exists any longer. But Wendy Lund, who ran Publicis Consultants, was the manager for two of the plaintiffs here, Maryellen O'Donohue and Monique da Silva Moore. So we never contested that Publicis Consultants is part of the case. We provided discovery about it and here again --

THE COURT: So this is not the Publicis in France that is at issue.

MS. CHAVEY: No. That's Publicis Groupe SA. That's the parent company. Publicis Consultants is just another PR firm that we've enveloped into the case for purposes of discovery here.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, I think Ms. Chavey is confusing two separate issues. There's the Publicis Consultants system there, and then the personal jurisdiction analysis, which is different, and the lack the corporate formalities.

THE COURT: This doesn't show lack of corporate formalities. I'm going to say this gets coded as not relevant.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, we take exception to that. We believe it does show lack of corporate formality.

THE COURT: You know how to file objections. I'm sure Judge Carter will love to see you.

You're not old enough to take exceptions. old New York lawyer's term that I think got eliminated in

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thirties if not whatever, although some New York state lawyers still use it.

Okav, NR14140.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, these three documents that we've just handed up, which are 0014140, 0054589, and 0007799, are all basically financial statements that are of the same ilk and that's why we've grouped them together for purposes of the Court's consideration, but they all are just financial statements.

The first one, which is 14140, is of the Los Angeles office, December of '08, and it just shows what the different numbers are in terms of the forecast and the commitments and it doesn't have any responsive quality.

THE COURT: What's the relevance? And, frankly, that question goes to all three of these.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, it's a little hard to read these but generally, the forecasts, I believe that's what this is, the forecasts are relevant for a couple reasons. One is for Publicis' policy, the Janus book, all the MSL forecasts are rolled up from MSL to corporate headquarters and then they go to Publicis, the parent company in Paris.

THE COURT: You don't need each of these. You've got the policy statement that says it's rolled up. What else?

Okav. The document is not relevant. That goes for all three of them.

Next. This is probably your last group so pick a good one.

Okay, let's start with the first one, NR2248, which seems to be passing on an article about this lawsuit. What's the relevance?

MS. BAINS: Well, this is directly responsive to not only plaintiffs', one of plaintiffs' requests, but also defendant's request for all correspondence regarding the lawsuit. So I mean this passing on also to the president of the company, Jim Tsokanos, we think is relevant and also responsive.

THE COURT: Why?

MS. BAINS: Because it's information about the lawsuit that's getting passed on to the president. Also, it has information about the lawsuit, so if you're talking about --

THE COURT: It's a press release for God's sake. It's a press release.

MS. BAINS: But if you're talking about the training the system, it has the substance of the lawsuit which is basically the words we're trying and the concepts we're trying to capture in the process.

THE COURT: Well.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, this just appears to be an article from PR week, which is probably based on the press release that the plaintiff issued at the time, and it doesn't

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have any relevance. There's no issue.

I guess this document doesn't have THE COURT: The question that I quess plaintiffs are saying is relevance. by putting this into the system as relevant, it may pull up internal memos about the lawsuit, etc. So I think it's on its face a useless document, but for training the system, I'll let it be relevant.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, our position is that training the system with documents that are not responsive isn't going to be effective.

THE COURT: The concepts in the document are responsive, albeit the fact that a press release getting circulated is not particularly interesting. So, okay, the Court has ruled.

Next. NLR15000. What is this?

MS. CHAVEY: This document is a long spreadsheet that reflects Twitter coverage of the lawsuit and it's many, many pages and it has a bunch of information about websites and different, I guess, individuals tweeting on Twitter about the lawsuit. And we do not understand what the responsiveness of this document would be. It doesn't appear to have any tweets from individuals who, you know, from any of the named plaintiffs, for example, or anybody at MSL Group. It just doesn't seem to be responsive at all.

MS. BAINS: It's hard to tell just in a few minutes if

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it doesn't include anyone from MSL Group or Publicis, but there is commentary in here similar to in the last document about the lawsuit. It's a little hard to read the way it's printed, but.

THE COURT: The question is sort of considering the way tweets read, what's the point of this?

MS. BAINS: Again, it's the same argument as the last document. It does have information in here that's I think the same --

THE COURT: Marginally. I guess the question is how often otherwise do you have documents dealing with Twitter?

MS. BAINS: If there's commentary by an MSL employee, I'm assuming that these are MSL people. It's a little hard to tell.

MS. CHAVEY: There's no basis for making that assumption, your Honor.

THE COURT: I didn't make that assumption, and even if it is, so what? I guess my question is you are a PR firm. you have lots of runs with Twitter accounts and is there going to be a way to train the system that the reason this is relevant is not that it's Twitter coverage of something but that it's got to do with this lawsuit.

Does the Recommind system allow you to explain the basis for coding?

MR. ANDERS: I don't think so, your Honor. I've had my discussions and what we discussed in response to

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plaintiffs' concerns is, you know, potentially having further tagging of particular documents. But at some point if you have too many of those subtags, it becomes unworkable.

> THE COURT: All right.

MS. BAINS: Your Honor, I did notice there are a few entries by Twitter.com/MSL Group, so that's directly from the company. I can't tell the way this is printed what they wrote, but I do see some commentary in here like, wow. If MSL is commenting on the lawsuit, I think that's relevant.

THE COURT: I'm not sure it's MSL as opposed to an MSL employee.

MS. BAINS: This is their official Twitter: Twitter.com/MSL_group.

THE COURT: Show me.

MS. BAINS: It's on the third page or fourth page after the cover page. The commentary is on separate pages.

THE COURT: I don't even see the --

MS. BAINS: It's towards the bottom on the third page of the document, but with the cover page it's the fourth page.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that MSL's official Twitter page, Twitter account?

MS. CHAVEY: I don't know. I know that the plaintiffs had asked us in discovery about any social media postings about the lawsuit, and we had not found that there was any after due diligence talking with our client. So I don't have any reason

to think that it is.

THE COURT: Yeah, well, it looks like it might be because what appears to be linked to one of those is a comment that says, please see our official statement http://blog.MSL Group.com, etc. Okay. Well --

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, the substance of the document appears to be a list of headlines about the lawsuit. I mean Publicis sued for alleged hundred million dollar gender bias lawsuit. Yes, it was.

MS. BAINS: There's commentary here too: I hate to read things like this. I hope it all gets straightened out, is an example.

THE COURT: And what's the relevance of that?

MS. BAINS: Well, it depends who's saying it.

THE COURT: Frankly, it doesn't matter who's saying it. Let's say it's Jim Tsokanos. I hate to read that we've been sued.

Look, as with all of this, my concern is if we're looking at this particular document, it is largely irrelevant. If you want to go do a Twitter search historically as to who commented on the lawsuit, including MSL, that's publicly available information.

The concern is if this is a standard type document where they run Twitter, you know, commentary on particular client matters, you're going to get so much junk. And you can

get this in other ways, it would seem to me that this one should get coded as nonresponsive merely to protect your getting junk. So that's the answer.

All right. Let me give you each back your sets of documents. This is the plaintiffs' set and this is the defendant's. All right. I'm going to take my 11 o'clock conference.

You all are going to go into the jury room and keep working this out. If you resolve it before 1 o'clock, let me know and we'll squeeze you in before lunch, assuming I'm done with the settlement conference I'm about to do. Otherwise, you can eat lunch from one or two or whenever you want and we'll resume at 2 o'clock and spend as much time as we need to to resolve all this.

I would certainly hope perhaps taking five minutes to go to the pay phone and call Recommind and DOAR respectively that you can get some further guidance from the experts on what sort of special coding can be done or whether it's just getting too ridiculous and, therefore, we have to be careful what we're putting in the system.

MR. ANDERS: Your Honor, if I may, on my way in this morning there were two attorneys in front of me bringing in their computers. Can I bring it in today?

THE COURT: It's too late now because I can't get you the order in any shape of time, so you're out of luck.

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MR. ANDERS: Thank you.

If you need to break into separate groups, THE COURT: you can also use the rather claustrophobic mini rooms that are between the two sets of doors on the left. Make sure things are open.

(Recess)

THE COURT: All right. Where are we?

MR. WITTELS: Judge, I think we made some good progress with the defendants and we have a proposal to make to you and the defendants, I believe, are in agreement with it.

The proposal would be this: We would like to present a number of documents for you to review now that we still have some disagreements about. We propose then to go back to the room here and finish the hard copy documents we have.

Thereafter, we both consulted with our experts about We would have a call, we have a call scheduled from three to five tomorrow with the experts after we've consulted with them and showed them the issues that are problematic.

We would then by Wednesday at six exchange any change in coding that the parties agree on in light of the rulings today and going back to the rulings this morning.

Thursday, we have an all day meet and confer with each other scheduled to go over any further disputes in light of the change in coding, to see if we can resolve this and narrow it down to whatever few remaining documents there are, hopefully.

And to come back to you on Monday when we're scheduled and have your Honor resolve any further disputes, if you're agreeable to that.

THE COURT: Let's see where we are at the end of today. I really -- we're going to have a lot to do on Monday with the Publicis-related issues, No. 1, and, two, and I'd have to find in the ever-growing stack of papers you have, but we are obviously getting further and further behind on the schedule you all agreed to and I'd like to try to avoid that.

So whatever we can resolve today, as painful as it is to have all-day sessions with you guys, I'd rather do it sooner rather than later.

But let's start with the ones that you each want me to give you my 2 cents on and we'll go from there.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, I just wanted to mention that there are some markings in dispute that we have talked about.

We just talked about some of them. And because some of them do relate to the question of personal jurisdiction, our proposal was we would like Publicis Groupe to be involved in those conversations. So there are some documents in that category that, even if we can resolve other things, we'd like to push to Monday, if we could.

THE COURT: All right. So whose turn is it or how are we doing this?

MS. BAINS: We have a couple documents and then

defendants have a couple documents.

THE COURT: Fine. Start with plaintiffs. Okay

The first one you've handed me is NR9153.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes, your Honor, and if you turn to the last page of the document, NR9157, you'll see it's an email from Rob Baskin, who is the managing director of the Atlanta office and the head of the south.

THE COURT: So this has to do with exceptions to the hiring freeze?

MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes. Exactly, your Honor. And he sent a request again to Peter Miller, the MSL CFO, Jim Tsokanos, who's the president of the Americas, and Tara Lilien, who's North America HR. And in response to the request, Peter Miller, you see him pushing back, so it's obviously not a mere rubber stamp here.

On page 9156, he again alludes to the global hiring and salary freeze, mentions that the sister agencies are running at 120 percent billability and all the brands are being asked implicitly by Publicis to do more with less.

And then if you go to page 9155, you know, he grants his approval and it says he got the approval from the higher, again, presumably from Publicis.

THE COURT: What's the objection with respect to this one, which sounds like on one hand while it's an individual hiring or an individual issue, it does sound like it goes to

whether there is a hiring freeze and how exceptions are given, etc.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, our objection to the responsiveness marking here is that this is just a one-person employment decision that's being sought. The email on the last page, 9157, is addressed to Peter Miller, Jim Tsokanos, Tara Lilien. If we understand the centralized decision-making theory, despite it really not being in the complaint, it's that there's this male executive team that makes decisions as a team and this just doesn't --

THE COURT: Two out of three are male.

All right. This is relevant.

Next.

MS. NURHESSEIN: And, your Honor, the next document is 10421. Again, we marked this relevant for, you know, similar reasons. You look at the last page, again, it's an email from the HR manager of the midwest region seeking approval from Peter Miller again and there's some back and forth with Peter Miller, the CFO, you know, and seeking approval to seal the deal with an employee.

And you can see from the first email on page 10421, which begins with here we are again knocking at your door, that this is something that is part of their — this is their usual process, clearly, to go to Peter Miller to seek approval for any of these hiring decisions.

MS. CHAVEY: And, your Honor, we're looking at this document as different from the one before and we actually did talk outside of your presence about the ones that we would bring forward to get rulings that would then help us come to resolution on the other ones.

This one doesn't mention the freeze at all. And it is an email addressed to Mr. Miller, but it's not addressed to the alleged centralized team, whatever that is. It doesn't have to do with Mr. Tsokanos at all. It doesn't have to do with Tara Lillian, Olivier Fleurot. So it appears to be a one-person, the nature of it is just a one-person request and Mr. Miller makes a decision and they move forward. But there isn't any of the freeze-related language, and it isn't addressed to a team of people at all.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, Peter Miller is one of the members of the centralized decision-making team. I can't imagine that Ms. Chavey is suggesting we only get documents --

THE COURT: What's his position again?

MS. NURHESSEIN: He's the global CFO of MSL Group.

And according to the parent company's policy, the Janus book,

he's one of the few individuals with authority to approve these
sort of employment decisions.

And, again, Ms. Chavey pointed out there is no explicit reference to the hiring freeze. But as we repeatedly alleged, you know, we're alleging that decisions were made by a

centralized team of decision-makers. And under Second Circuit law, including Rosini v. Ogelvie, that's 798 F.2d 590, and HNOT v. Willis, 228 F.R.D. 476, as well as under Dukes v. Wal-Mart, evidence of centralized decision-making --

THE COURT: One question is you talk about the whatever book you call that, is there any doubt that, any dispute that Peter Miller or somebody at his level or above needed to approve any new hires or salaries over existing salary in the '08, '09, '10 period? I mean if that's not in dispute, we can save an awful lot of time.

MS. NURHESSEIN: That's true and up until now, it appeared to be a disputed issue.

THE COURT: Why don't you let defendants answer.

MS. CHAVEY: It was different at different times throughout the '08, '09, and '10 period. There was a hiring freeze, as we've heard a lot about. There was a salary freeze during portions of those times. During the freeze, I believe Mr. Miller had authority to approve hires, but I believe compensation increases did not end with him. At different times they had to go to different people.

THE COURT: Okay. But if, you know, this document would appear to indicate that he had the authority to come up with an extra five or \$10,000 in salary for a new hire.

MS. CHAVEY: Right. So he did have the authority to give approval of the local office decision or recommendation to

hire, so he was the final sign off, yes.

THE COURT: If that can be stipulated to, then we don't need any of this stuff, you know. On all of this, anything that's not in dispute, that is legitimately not in dispute, you can all handle and save millions of documents of predictive coding or anything else by stipulating to the policy or the practice whatever it is.

If you're not able to agree on that or not able to do that without too many caveats that make it unacceptable for the plaintiff, then this document is relevant based on their theory.

If you want to move to dismiss or move to do something that their theory of this centralized decision-making doesn't appear anywhere, that's something Judge Carter will have to decide down the road. As it is, he's got the motion for not class certification but the collective action issue in front of him, and one of those years will have class certification.

MS. CHAVEY: We would certainly try to put together a stipulation that states the facts as we know them.

THE COURT: So this document is relevant until you get a stipulation quickly done, meaning between now and next Monday, that is acceptable to both sides. I think on a lot of this -- and, I'm sorry, what's the name of the book you keep referring to, the policy?

MS. NURHESSEIN: That's the Janus book, J-A-N-U-S.

THE COURT: If the Janus book says certain things and if you're not going to challenge that, stipulate. Do whatever you need to do and you'll save thousands if not hundreds of thousands of dollars on both sides on document by document discovery on an issue that's not in dispute.

MS. CHAVEY: Okay. And our concern about a document like this one, 10421, is that there are probably thousands of documents like this. And to the extent the plaintiffs would seek to prove that there was a particular practice because Mr. Miller is on this email, then all the emails that don't have Mr. Miller on them or have somebody else, those would all be part of the same issue just to show there's —

THE COURT: Either plaintiffs are creating garbage and they won't be able to complain when they get garbage back, but if the issue on any particular one of these type things is they're using it to show that certain things had to be approved at the quote/unquote management team level, Miller, the president, etc., etc., if you can stipulate to that, you don't need any of these documents.

If you can't stipulate to that, this document is relevant. To the extent it may drag in a lot of other specific hire decisions that don't go to Miller because the computer can't tell the difference, that's a risk plaintiffs will have to take.

Okay. Defense group of documents for guidance.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, first looking at 65959, I suppose this may fall into the same bucket we were just discussing.

THE COURT: It does.

MS. CHAVEY: Would you like to move then to 14325?

THE COURT: Delighted. Okay, what's issue?

MS. CHAVEY: We don't know what the responsiveness here other than there are references to Jim, who is probably Jim Tsokanos, and Maury Shapiro as dictating a format for the business plan slide, otherwise making business decisions.

THE COURT: Let me hear from the plaintiff.

MS. BAINS: We think there's indications in here that this is talking about personnel decisions and Jim having to approve them.

THE COURT: Where does this show anything about business hirings or the like? This appears to be the California business plan for some time period.

MS. BAINS: In the middle of the page, the paragraph that starts slide 11, it says org chart which needs addition of VP for digital entertainment and elimination of one person per the agreements we came to with NY today.

Later, the document in the second last paragraph that starts Jim efforts today. It says Jim is willing to make the investments and the commitments, but he also expects us to make some hard decisions and execute.

We think those are talking about --

THE COURT: That last paragraph is meaningless without context. As to the single line about org chart, you know, again, this may be something stipulable. If not, my concern is you've got this I don't know how many memos there are every time a particular office was doing their business plan. Yes, this talks about there might be the need of a VP for digital entertainment and, therefore, eliminating the job of somebody else so that they can fill that job.

The problem is, you know that that's why you want this. The computer is not necessarily going to separate that from anything else about 2009 revenue and all the other things about the various business plans.

In order to prove something that you can already prove from the Janus book, are you going to get all sorts of garbage into the predictive coding system and then complain when it gets marked relevant by the computer. The lawyers in going through it move it into the not relevant pile, but it counts against your quote/unquote 40,000 documents or whatever that cutoff is going to be.

If you're saying you'll take your chances, I guess I got to give it to you because it does have a personnel decision being made by New York. But, I think you're going to get a tremendous amount of junk as a result of this, and I don't want to hear a complaint later that you get all sorts of junk by

documents that are similar to this.

MS. BAINS: I think we need to speak with the experts, but it was our impression that we were --

THE COURT: Excuse me one second, and it may be you all need to bring the experts next time we do this. We should have thought of that ahead of time. But I think there is a limit under Recommind's system or what DOAR would have been doing to how much you can special code the documents. If there isn't, I know at least one vendor has some system, but I think it's based on key words, but where their system actually highlights the information that is found to be relevant in a particular document and that helps the computer understand what it's doing. I have no idea if there's any chance of Recommind doing that or anything else.

I think we're dealing with an issue, is New York involved in making staffing decisions, which seems like a no-brainer. But absent anything else, as long as you understand that I'm giving you this on relevance subject to the possibility that you'll take it out because of a stipulation over the Janus book admitting already that New York had to make these decisions, but that if you don't reach such a stipulation and if the computer pulls in a lot of documents that it thinks are similar to this not because there's a single line in here about two jobs being switched but because of all the other things about California and Los Angeles versus San Francisco

and all that jazz, that you're not going to complain to me at the end of the day that you're getting garbage.

Is that agreed?

MR. WITTELS: Your Honor, if I may respond to that.

What concerns us about what you're saying is that by virtue of what may be defendant's refusal to stipulate to something that we have to prove, i.e., if there are many documents that come up showing the centralized policy, we get sort of punished in a sense on perhaps a cutoff that your Honor is considering because of their, you know, conduct rather than ours.

In other words, we would like a stipulation perhaps showing there's a centralized policy. That's what the documents seem to be showing, but they're trying to carve it out by saying not this month or so we're up against a --

THE COURT: We'll see who's offering a reasonable stipulation. I have the ability, you know, it doesn't necessarily have to be a stipulation as opposed to something I cram down somebody's throat.

I understand what you're saying. I'm just saying that we are taking a lot of documents that look like they're individual job decisions having nothing to do with the plaintiff in order to prove something that if the Janus book is as high level a company policy book as it sounds like, whether they stipulate or not, it's going to be something you can prove and prove by cross-examination of their witnesses and the like,

but we have to do document production first.

So this is marginally relevant, it is. But, you know, it's going to have repercussions subject to what your expert can tell me next Monday or what their expert can tell me Monday as to the effect on the system. And while I don't know what the cutoff has to be or will be, as we've said before, there is not an unlimited budget for any lawsuit. So at some point, you make your decisions, they make their decisions. If there were a lot more cooperation between the two sides, you all might save a lot of money, but we'll see what happens on the stipulation.

But you have to understand that if you're training the system with a document that could cover 20 different subjects and you want it for one line in it, you may wind up getting similar documents that don't have that line in it. That's all.

Understood?

MR. WITTELS: We understand your Honor's position.

THE COURT: The document is to be coded relevant subject to the stipulation issue.

Next.

MS. CHAVEY: Next is 39895.

THE COURT: Yep.

MS. CHAVEY: This --

THE COURT: This is an eye test.

MS. CHAVEY: It's an expense report from Monique da

Silva Moore, who is a named plaintiff, but it's our position that not every document that pertains to her is responsive.

This one shows that she was reimbursed for mileage of 40 miles and she was reimbursed \$5 for breakfast.

THE COURT: Let's hear from the defendant as to why
Ms. da Silva's expense reports are relevant.

MS. BAINS: Plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Sorry.

MS. BAINS: One of the issues is the amount of international travel and travel that Ms. Monique da Silva Moore and others had to do. We're willing, if we can do some sort of isolated search for these, we're willing not to put them in for predictive coding purposes. But that is a disputed issue for at least a few of the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: This, how does this show other than on 40 miles she can't have gone very far?

MS. BAINS: Sorry. We would withdraw this one but there are other expense reports that have --

THE COURT: What you're saying is you want her expense reports that show when she was traveling internationally?

MS. BAINS: Or traveling cross country, something that took her away from her home extensively. You know, we don't need — hers and also this is an issue for plaintiff Maryellen O'Donohue and Heather Pierce.

THE COURT: Let's be clear. She only got 40 miles,

looking at the third page. That was I guess the mileage to the airport since there is a hotel room charge.

MS. BAINS: I see this says business purpose, local travel, and we're willing to withdraw those. But just there are very similar documents that have international travel or travel across the country.

THE COURT: Wait. How do you figure out what's travel across the country?

MS. BAINS: I don't have -- I may have an example here. There are some where the title is international travel.

THE COURT: This actually is air fare to China. But if you want her expense reports, there's got to be a better way to find it than through predictive coding.

MS. BAINS: And we're willing to come up with a different way that's acceptable to defendants doing a targeted search or looking at some other source.

THE COURT: Let me understand your theory that she was forced to travel internationally and that's bad or that she didn't get the same travel opportunities men got, what's the claim? What's the theory?

MS. BAINS: Well, part of it is retaliation for taking maternity leave.

THE COURT: What's the theory, what was she forced to do or not do?

MS. BAINS: That she had to travel a lot for her job,

more than others, that took her away. 1 2 THE COURT: And how do you prove that? 3 If we see her travel trips every week. MS. BAINS: 4 THE COURT: Her travel will show she went to China, at 5 least this report. How do you compare that to anyone else? 6 What's the theory here? 7 MS. BAINS: Or if we can show she had to travel a lot more after taking maternity leave. 8 9 THE COURT: What's your theory? A lot more than what? 10 MS. BAINS: It's about the work life balance so that 11 her job was made burdensome by international travel, travel 12 across the country after she took leave, that it was --13 THE COURT: I fail to see how you're going to prove 14 this, but I assume that all of her expense reports are findable 15 somewhere other than through predictive coding or am I wrong? MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, they may be. They haven't 16 17 been requested so we haven't looked at them. In any event, 18 Monique da Silva Moore left MSL essentially at the end of her maternity leave. 19 20 THE COURT: So there couldn't have been a difference 21 in post maternity leave travel. 22 MS. BAINS: I know there's an issue for other 23 plaintiffs as well. 24 Counsel, it really helps, this is THE COURT: 25 complicated enough, pause before you talk if need be, but don't

give me a theory that's immediately proved to be nonsense.

Okay. The expense reports are out. If there turns out to be a need for them, you'll get them in some other way. This is somewhat ridiculous.

Finally, 26249.

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MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, this email sequence involves
Peter Harris, who's been identified as a comparator to at least
one of the named plaintiffs, and we deemed this to not be
responsive because it's him talking to his managing director,
Renee Wilson, about what was on his business plan slides. And
your Honor had ruled in February with regard to the comparators
and discussing how to go about getting comparator information
or data through the predictive coding that there didn't seem to
be a workable way and plaintiffs had requested --

THE COURT: Let me hear what plaintiffs' theory on the relevance of this is.

MS. BAINS: Right. If you look at the first paragraph, the org chart shows a bunch of U.S. experts in a bunch of areas.

One of the defenses is that all the SVPs are not the same, all the VPs are not the same and that they have expertise in areas. So this --

THE COURT: How does this document without the org chart which it's referring to prove anything?

MS. BAINS: The fact that she's questioning that

they're experts in areas we think is relevant to the fact that people in certain positions are similar to each other.

THE COURT: What? Try that again. I don't understand.

MS. BAINS: So she's talking to Peter Harris, okay, about his org chart and it says your org chart shows a bunch you as experts in a bunch of areas. So if we're talking about in our collective motion action, we talked about SVPs being similar to each other, VPs being similar to each other, and defendant's defense in their opposition was that SVPs all do different things, VPs all do different things.

THE COURT: You're picking the sentence before the semicolon about the part of the sentence after. Is everyone really an expert in all those areas or is it better to show gaps, which frankly seems to support the defendants, not you, and without the org chart and without knowing what this is all about, it seems like it's garbage.

How does this, without the attached org chart, help you at all when you read the sentence in its full context, not by three dotting it?

MS. BAINS: My understanding of the way productions are going to go are that the attachments are going to be produced.

THE COURT: That's if there was an attachment to this. Was there an attachment?

MR. ANDERS: Your Honor, there may have been. I think I mentioned this last time, for the seed set, we only reviewed the documents that were actually selected and hit. We did not review the families as well. When we do the final production, we will produce documents along with families.

THE COURT: The question is if there is, it may be

THE COURT: The question is if there is, it may be that with the attachment, if there was an attachment that this refers to, that this has got something useful. As it stands now, I'm going to say it should get coded as not relevant.

Next. Any group who's turn or who has some documents to give me.

MS. CHAVEY: I think there were two others that plaintiffs had hard copies of and we just asked. That was 7366 and 7560.

7560, I think we're going to wait and treat that as a Publicis Groupe issue.

MS. BAINS: I don't see a copy, but we'll just hand up our copy.

THE COURT: Which one am I looking at now?

MS. BAINS: It's one document.

THE COURT: 7366 through, all right. You have two copies of it here, so.

7366 through 69, what's the relevance?

MS. BAINS: On the second page, the email from Rosalin Fogarty or actually from Rita Masini: Okay, so we presented

Peter, Maury is on vacation, we will do Monday. Need some bullets from Hanna on why 5K spot bonus is justified.

So, again, this is showing that approval for compensation has to go to Peter Miller, CFO.

THE COURT: It sounds like you're going to work this out.

MS. CHAVEY: Our concern is, your Honor, there are just likely thousands and thousands of these emails.

Otherwise, you run the risk that you're going to review thousands of these for the final production. They run the risk that will reduce the more relevant documents that they could get. That's a good incentive on both sides, since nobody knows where I'm cutting the production off or saying that after we get to X thousand documents, if the plaintiffs want the next batch, they're going to pay the defendant's review costs.

Neither of you know where that's coming out, good reason on something as simple as this that apparently is fairly accurately described in the so-called Janus book that you reach a stipulation on it.

But, otherwise, it's relevant.

Okay, where does that leave us? And I don't know whose documents are whose anymore. If you want them back, you can come get them. Sort them out.

We are already one iteration behind on your schedule.

Do you have more documents that you're all going to go through today or what?

MS. BAINS: Yes. We have a binder of more docs we can go through in hard copy, and if we require more rulings, perhaps we can come back in a couple hours.

THE COURT: All right. It's quarter to three. Why don't you go back in the jury room and at 4:30, why don't you tell me where you are in the process, and that is whether you need me, whether you want more time. I can give you until 5:30, 6 o'clock, although the court reporter may not be available after 5 o'clock.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, the plaintiffs have additional hard copy documents, we ran out of ours, but there aren't that many. I don't know that it will take us as much as an hour even.

THE COURT: As soon as you're ready, you can call chambers. Use the phone here and all you have to do is pick it up and call 0036 and we'll come up. But you're not leaving here until you've checked out and we'll go from there.

You also should spend a few minutes talking about how you're going to revise the scheduling document to provide a catch up in some way and, hopefully, now that we've resolved all of this, hopefully the further rounds will go much smoother, but hope is hope.

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, that raises one other issue.

We've heard the Court loud and clear indicating that it should be partner-level review as the seed set is being populated and the lawyers you're looking at here on our side of the room have done many, many, many hours, very late nights, lots of weekend work to get through the documents. If we could, I don't know if the plaintiffs have followed the same protocol, but if we could --

THE COURT: Who's doing the document review on the plaintiffs' side?

MS. BAINS: I am and Ms. Nurhussein.

THE COURT: And what level associates are you?

MS. BAINS: I'm a senior associate and Ms. Nurhussein is an associate as well.

THE COURT: How many years out of college is that?

MS. BAINS: Out of law school, five.

THE COURT: And Ms. Nurhussein?

MS. BAINS: Six years.

THE COURT: All right. That's senior enough.

MS. CHAVEY: So our thought is if we could bring some additional people, certainly we would have loved to have some fifth year associates join our ranks, but we haven't done so given the Court's direction. But if we could at this point, we think it would speed things up.

THE COURT: The problem is, is it only the two of you on the plaintiffs' side or is it the two of you plus?

MS. BAINS: Two of us. There was a little bit of review done by also the same level, fifth, sixth year.

THE COURT: The idea is to keep it as a very small team so that there's consistency.

MS. BAINS: Right. It's never been more than three.

And in these latest stages, it's either been me doing it

myself, the entire set, or Ms. Nurhussein helping me with a

portion of it.

THE COURT: All right. If you want to bring one associate in to reduce your cost level, that's fine, but it's hard enough at the rate you're all doing it. So do what you can. And I really do think none of this should become as problematic as we go forward unless we start seeing totally new types of documents. I think you know how the rulings are going and, you know, if I have to have you and your experts show up every Monday to keep this on schedule, we're going to have to start doing that. You know, believe me, I don't want to see you that often. But, you know, you got to do something to make what is already a very lengthy process not into an indefinite process.

All right. Go back to the --

MR. WITTELS: Your Honor, I have a scheduling issue so if I can, I didn't know we were going to be here all day. But the two associates from my office who are most familiar with the documents would finish going through that if your Honor

would permit.

THE COURT: That's fine. But whatever they agree to or whatever I order in your absence, I don't want to hear any, you know, they weren't authorized, they weren't senior enough, they're not a partner in the firm. If you're comfortable with them handling it without you, I'm comfortable with it.

MR. WITTELS: Thank you.

THE COURT: But also expect that next Monday may be a full-day affair when we go through the Publicis and MSL with regard to Publicis issue. Plan accordingly.

MR. WITTELS: Thank you.

MR. BRECHER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So somewhere in the neighborhood, four, 4:30, you'll call and tell me you need me or don't need me, but we'll talk jointly before you leave anyway.

(Recess)

THE COURT: All right. What documents do you have for review now?

MS. CHAVEY: Your Honor, we conferred during the Court's recess and we actually made quite a bit of progress. There are three documents left that we have hard copies of to present to the Court. As to many of the others, we, the defendant, MSL changed its position and agreed to the responsiveness marking of the plaintiffs.

And we also had the same conversation in light of the Court's comments about whether the plaintiffs really want to invite responsive documents through the predictive coding like the ones we agreed to mark responsive because we share the Court's concern that we put garbage in, garbage is going to come out. But we are trying to move the process forward and be cooperative so we took a liberal interpretation of your rulings and have agreed and the plaintiffs indicated they wanted all those documents to come in.

So there are three left. The first one I have is 59197. And this is a document that basically relates to Maryellen O'Donohue's work schedule and her responsibilities for a client called Lily and we don't think that — this is just a very routine kind of email about what a plaintiff is going to be doing and we have not marked and, in fact, plaintiffs haven't requested us to mark every single email showing what plaintiff is doing every day as responsive.

THE COURT: Wait. Are we looking at the same document?

MS. CHAVEY: 59197.

THE COURT: Sorry. I was handed it in a different order. What's the relevance?

MS. BAINS: Your Honor, plaintiff Maryellen O'Donohue, one of her claims was that she was on a part-time schedule and paid on a part-time salary. One of her complaints was that she

was overloaded with work after the reorganization when Mr. Tsokanos took over the company. And something she testified to in her deposition was about all the time she had to spend on the Lily business. So we think — she, as a result, instead of working three to four days a week, she ended up working seven days a week because she was overloaded with work so we think that's relevant to that.

A second reason in the top email it says I think it's just important that we resolve all this time and whether it is billable. We know based on the questioning and the depositions of the plaintiffs that one of the business justifications will be that certain individual's time was not billable enough. So to show, you know, that the plaintiff is required to do all of this work and it might not be billable would be relevant.

MS. CHAVEY: And our view is this doesn't say anything about what she was required to do. She's discussing she made an agreement to go to the client every few weeks. So this seems to be the opposite of the theory.

THE COURT: Well, that will be the proof issue. Since it is one of the plaintiffs, it's relevant.

Next.

MS. CHAVEY: Next in our stack is 20532.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. CHAVEY: This also is an individualized employment decision. It's actually a request by an employee named Margie

Mysolin about when she would be considered for a raise.

This email is distinct from those the Court already ruled on because it doesn't involve Jim Tsokanos, Peter Miller. It doesn't mention, you know, anything about centralized decision-making. She makes reference to the raise freeze, but apart from that, there's really nothing in this document and this just falls on the other side of the line, in our view, that this is really going to clog up the predictive coding.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, this relates to the global salary freeze which -- global raise freeze, as it says in the document, which, as we discussed, is one of the policies in the case.

THE COURT: Except there is no dispute that there was a raise freeze. The issue is what exceptions were made for whom. And this the only reference to the wage freeze and wanting more is from an employee, not from management.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, I was just about to get to that. What I was going to say, this specifically relates to mission criticals. In the first sentence where she says, do you think I should have put her forth as a mission critical. Mission criticals are basically a list of employees whose names are submitted for raise exceptions during the salary freeze and justification, you know, is usually either because the employee is below the salary band or they haven't received a raise for years or they're a flight risk. And actually all these mission

criticals are compiled at MSL's corporate headquarters in New York and sent to Publicis in Paris for approval.

THE COURT: Is your argument that women were not called mission critical? What's the theory?

MS. NURHESSEIN: Well, one theory which we've discussed a little bit is that the exceptions to the raise requests were not granted, you know, exceptions were often made for male employees and not female employees. And another, which this goes to, is that it may be that certain employees were put forward for raise exceptions while others weren't.

And this, we received a number of the mission criticals from defense counsel already, but what makes this interesting is it's important to see why decisions were made to omit certain people from the mission criticals list, which this document gets to.

THE COURT: Well, but are any of the people, either Maury Shapiro or Valerie Morgan, high enough up in your chain?

MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes, your Honor. Valerie Morgan is part of the North America HR team. Maury Shapiro is the Americas CFO. So there's the brand global CFO, Peter Miller --

THE COURT: I'll give you this one with the warning that you're going to pick up a lot of individual raise documents that are going to be totally irrelevant because of this. And if that's how you want to spend your documents, i.e., your money at the end of the day, that's up to you.

But, remember, when they go through the first -- and I'll use the 40,000 number although I have not blessed it any way -- when they go through 40,000 documents and you get 5,000 documents showing whether somebody who's not a plaintiff did or didn't get a raise or anything else, all of which, unless it's done in some scientific way, is going to be anecdotal and largely useless, don't complain to me that you want me to go beyond 40,000 documents because so much of what got ranked high was garbage.

If you understand that, and are willing to say you agree to that now, I'll mark this as responsive.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, I can't say that we agree to it right now. We can confer --

THE COURT: You have to because you can't say I want this marked relevant and then when we get to the end of the day and you get a lot of what frankly is going to be anecdotal junk, you can't say because the defendants had to review a lot of anecdotal junk that we asked them to mark as relevant and those are produced to you as relevant that you should get more.

MS. NURHESSEIN: I understand that, your Honor. And earlier today I know you had said that we can either make a decision to mark certain documents as relevant or, you know, we could discuss it and get back to you and this is one where I think we would have to -- I think it's clearly relevant and --

THE COURT: When are you going to make the ultimate

decision because this is going to be put to bed by no later than Monday of next week. If you're saying in a day or two, you'll go back and talk to your partners, one of whom abandoned you because you were capable of handling all of this, you can't have it all six ways from Sunday. What's your pleasure? It's in or out with the caveat that I've already put on it.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, we think it's clearly relevant and we can make a final determination in the next couple of days as to whether we want to include this particular document.

THE COURT: By tomorrow you'll tell them whether you want it in or out. If you keep it in, it is on the explicit understanding that when you get a lot of these at the end of the day, which may well be at the top of the production curve, that you're not going to say because you got so many of these and not enough of something else, that that's a reason to go deeper into the production set.

MS. NURHESSEIN: And, your Honor, just to clarify, we're coding this as relevant not just because — it's because it involves an employment decision and explicitly discusses an exception to the raise freeze so it's tied to a policy in the case and it goes to centralized decision-making. So presumably we want —

THE COURT: Your view of centralized decision-making seems to be three-quarters of the senior members of the

organization. I don't really understand what is the central. 1 2 MS. NURHESSEIN: No, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Who are the central decision-makers? 4 MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes, your Honor. In the second 5 amended complaint we note that --THE COURT: The one that's not filed? 6 7 MS. NURHESSEIN: The one that's not filed but the one that's been filed in the court and Judge Carter is going to be 8 9 ruling on. 10 THE COURT: At the moment it's not in the case. 11 MS. NURHESSEIN: No, but we included a lot of the same 12 information in the original complaint. I don't know if we 13 named every --14 THE COURT: Who are the central decision-makers? 15 MS. NURHESSEIN: Okay, your Honor, according to the 16 Janus policy, there are five specific individuals that are 17 mentioned. 18 THE COURT: Maury Shapiro and Valerie Morgan on that list of five? 19 20 MS. NURHESSEIN: Not in the Janus policy. So the 21 Janus policy references Jean-Michel Etienne, who is the CFO of 22 Publicis; Mathias Emmerich, who is the Publicis Groupe general 23 secretary. And then it references the brand CEO, who in the 24 case of MSL America would be Jim Tsokanos. The group CFO would

be Peter Miller; and Olivier Fleurot, the MSL CEO.

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And then in terms of some of the other personnel decisions, so, for example, the PANs that we referenced, those need the approval of either Peter Miller or Maury Shapiro, as well as corporate HR, which would be either Rita Masini or Tara Lilien. So it's a pretty circumscribed group of individuals we're talking about.

THE COURT: Okay. You've got Maury Shapiro on here.

Again, I will say it for the third time, and this time I want
an answer.

If you don't withdraw the relevance coding for this document, do you understand and do you agree that you may not complain at the end of the day when you get a lot of documents about individual raise decisions and that may, because of cost issues and Rule 26(b)(2)(C), be part of the group of documents you get and, therefore, there may be other documents that you're not going to get.

Do you understand and agree to that?

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, I can't.

THE COURT: That's a yes or no question.

MS. NURHESSEIN: No, I can't agree to that. But we will -- I need to confer with my colleagues and in light of the rulings --

THE COURT: Sorry. You're here. Mr. Wittels has left. You two are here. Make a decision. And I understand you might pull the document later. I'm just talking about if

C57LMOOC3 you don't pull it, do you understand what I've said and do 1 2 you --3 MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes. 4 THE COURT: -- agree with it? 5 MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes, your Honor, I understand that. 6 THE COURT: And you agree? 7 MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes, your Honor. I mean and this document, I think, let me just confer with my colleague for one 8 9 minute. 10 Your Honor, I think we want to keep this one in,

Your Honor, I think we want to keep this one in, especially because it references mission critical.

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THE COURT: Counsel, you have it. What I'm trying to get without waffle so that when you later argue in front of me or Judge Carter or the Second Circuit or the U.S. Supreme Court, do you understand that because this is an individualized raise decision for a person who is not a plaintiff, that if you get a lot of documents like this because of the way predictive coding works, it finds more like this among other things that may well clog up the top-ranked documents, and I'm not going to go beyond a certain cost level.

Do you understand and agree to that? That's my question and that's a yes or no.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes, your Honor, I understand, but if I could just add one thing.

THE COURT: No. Stop. Yes or no.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes, your Honor, I do understand. 1 THE COURT: Now, counsel, you're about to be in 2 3 serious trouble. The question isn't whether you understand 4 which means I understand your position, Judge, and I'll appeal 5 it later. 6 Do you agree? That's the question. 7 MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, can I confer with my 8 colleague for one minute? 9 THE COURT: Yes, which I thought you just did. 10 MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, we understand and we do 11 agree, although we obviously can't waive our right to object to 12 anything, but we do understand and we do agree. 13 THE COURT: If you agree, there's no objection 14 possible. So stop the double talk, confer --15 MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, in that case, I can't 16 agree. 17 THE COURT: Okay. The document is not relevant. And if you can't agree because you don't have the 18 19 authority, I suggest that that means Mr. Wittels will have to 20 be here at every subsequent conference all day, all the time, 21 just like we have three partners here from Jackson Lewis. You 22 either get some courage or get a partner here. 23 Next. 24 MR. BRECHER: Judge, the last document is NR47822.

This is a document that they marked as responsive. We marked

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it as nonresponsive. It's an email, it starts from Kate Wilkinson, who is a named plaintiff. She's emailing the Harumika team, which is a client, and Kate Greenberg, who's an account supervisor, not a VP, an SVP or managing director or anybody on this centralized management team, says great job and she responds, thanks chica.

So we don't see this as a relevant document and one again that we believe is just going to clog up the system with documents that are not responsive.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Yes, your Honor. This one is relevant and was coded as relevant because it relates to one of the named plaintiffs, Kate Wilkinson, and one of the disputed issues in this case is her performance. She was placed on probation two months after announcing her pregnancy and so this --

THE COURT: Which was when?

MS. NURHESSEIN: I believe it was, I believe it was fall 2009 she announced her pregnancy. Two months later she was placed on probation. And so it was right around this time period and this document, you know, is proof that she was a strong performer.

MR. BRECHER: Judge.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, who's the plaintiff here?

MS. NURHESSEIN: Kate Wilkinson is one of the named plaintiffs, your Honor.

THE COURT: Who's Kate Greenberg?

MS. NURHESSEIN: Kate Greenberg is apparently an account supervisor who worked with Kate Wilkinson.

THE COURT: Well, this seems to be one account supervisor telling Ms. Wilkinson your team did a great job. Is that really relevant? And, again, you get the same risks that you're going to get lots of presentations and good work or whatever else the computer thinks is why you're coding this and then you're going to tell me at the end that there's too much garbage in the predictive coding system.

MR. BRECHER: Or, Judge, you might get emails that are relating to.

THE COURT: Multilogger.

MR. BRECHER: To multilogger or a pitch. So we're going to have all these emails in there, so that's the concern.

MS. NURHESSEIN: Your Honor, again, we believe it's relevant. I understand given the limitations of the predictive coding system that it could pick up junk. So given your rulings, we'll agree to withdraw this one if it's between that.

THE COURT: That's fine. Very good.

So what's left that you all have to do?

MR. ANDERS: Your Honor, we briefly spoke about the schedule and how we can get ourselves back on track and stay within the completion date in the order. Our thought was this, your Honor. There is time during the final review that we've

allotted where we could steal some days from the final review.

THE COURT: Let's steal some from the early review so we get back on track because unless you all start figuring out a way to work better together, you're going to need those end days because there's going to be enough going wrong in each one of these blocks.

MR. ANDERS: My thought was, your Honor, in addition to the final review, the latter iterative reviews should go faster and more smoothly than the earlier ones so we'll need less time there.

THE COURT: What I may do is say let's see where we are after the first iteration of documents gets run because if we continue to have, you know, thousands reduced to hundreds reduced to 800 or to one, you're going to wind up with a special master and, two, this schedule, you're going to finish discovery in the next millennium and that's not going to happen in this court. So think about it and by the time we finish the first review, let's see where we are.

MR. ANDERS: That was going to be our suggestion, not to do any final dates until we saw how the first round went. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, did I understand you're done or that you're done only based on the number of documents that one or the other of you had in hard copy here so there's still others in dispute?

MS. CHAVEY: The latter, your Honor, the other documents that are in dispute we have electronically, and we looked at them across the street during the midday break but we only had so much time to do that.

So we have a plan, as I believe Mr. Wittels indicated, we have agreed that we will exchange by, in light of the Court's rulings today, each party will go back and look further at documents to see what we can agree to withdraw our dispute about. And we'll exchange our lists of those documents where we were withdrawing our dispute by Wednesday at 6 p.m. Eastern. We then have a call scheduled on Thursday from 8 to 11:30 and then two to six if we need all of those hours.

THE COURT: If you need more hours, spend the weekend, but bring every last document that's in dispute in hard copy on Monday. We are finishing this first pre-round on Monday come hell or high water. And, if necessary, I hate to add to your expense, bring DOAR and bring Recommind.

If there's any issue as to what's doable or not doable as opposed to is it a relevant document, is it not a relevant document, and how much junk will be pulled into the system because the document has one, you know, buzz word in it that's otherwise irrelevant, bring what you need to bring. But when I release you Monday from this and whatever we're going to wind up doing with the Publicis-related jurisdictional discovery, including its impact on MSL, we're done with this at that

point. And if you say but, but, but, the answer is going to be that's your record and I'm ruling on what's in front of me.

MR. ANDERS: Your Honor, would it be possible in advance of Monday to get an order allowing a computer on that day so we have a computer with the documents on them?

THE COURT: No, because that's not going to do me any good.

MR. ANDERS: Fair point.

THE COURT: So I don't want documents emailed to me so I can read them on the screen and get even dizzier from all of you. We're at the point where there shouldn't be too many documents to carry. Bring them.

MS. CHAVEY: Thank you, and we do appreciate the Court's time attending to these disputes.

THE COURT: All right. And I do hope that as it's clear that this, if not going to work ultimately, at least work for an iteration or two to see how the system works, cooperate with each other, see what you can stipulate. If this Janus book has policy statements, stipulate to it, you know.

Plaintiffs' concern, I would assume, is that the Janus book will say one thing and your witnesses will come in and say, well, maybe or sometimes or whatever and so they've got to back that up with other documents.

And instead of spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on document review to set up the predictive coding

system, the expense of running the system, the expense of post review, post iterative reviews, etc., on a lot of documents that are not really on issues in dispute, spend some of that all-day conference time figuring out what you really dispute and what you don't.

Obviously, you're not going to agree that you discriminated, etc., etc. But if there are freezes and the exceptions have to be approved by one of five people or eight people or whatever it is, whatever you can stipulate to, or not, if you can't do it as an affirmative stipulation, a we will not challenge the assertion that or whatever, will reduce the expense on both sides. It's in your interest to figure out what is the legitimate disputes in the case and what discovery is needed for it.

And, frankly, and please pass this on to Publicis' counsel, between now and Monday, plaintiffs and Publicis and MSL, which is why I don't feel uncomfortable saying this, should figure out what issues are legitimately in dispute on the Publicis jurisdictional motion and what aren't. If there is no doubt that Mr. X from Publicis had to approve certain things, let's try to avoid the fight about the French blocking statute and whatever and get that material.

You also obviously should spend some more time talking about what is viable from the MSL system. We've got a June cutoff for the Publicis motion. Even under the current

schedule, while you'd be significantly done, you would only be at somewhere between the third and fourth iteration of the predictive coding system and yet there are MSL documents that go to Publicis-related jurisdictional issues.

On the one hand, it's probably impossible or cost prohibitive to run one system for predictive coding and some other method of getting a faster approach to certain other emails, but you all figure out what's viable on both sides and try to work together instead of the lack of cooperation and lack of discussion that seems more prevalent here than it should have been.

And expect to spent the whole day here Monday, if necessary, because there isn't enough time on the Publicis issue to not have it under control by the time we're done with Monday's conference.

Okay. Usual drill. I'll require both sides to split the cost of the transcript.

And I will suggest, Ms. Bains and Ms. Nurhussein, I don't invoke the trial counsel must be here, but if the two of you are going to be here, you've got to be able to make decisions, and if because of the way your firm works or because, whatever, you need someone else to help you on those decisions, whether that's Mr. Wittels or another partner, they got to be here. I don't have time for I don't know the answer, I can't commit because I have to talk to someone more senior.

C57LMOOC3 That just doesn't work. Okay. Purchase the transcript, make your arrangements with the reporter. I'll see you next Monday.